



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SOME BIRDS OF FLORIDA.

BY REV. J. M. KECK.

The following birds were observed at, or near, Fruitland Park, Lake county, Florida, from Dec. 20, 1902, to April 20, 1903. The locality is near the geographical center of the state. The region is high pine-woods land and is dotted with small lakes. A few visits were made to the larger lakes and marshes four to six miles away. The region appears to be free from English Sparrows, Common Crows, Florida Crows, and ducks, save one species.

1. **Pied-billed Grebe.** Common resident on all lakes.
2. **Anhinga.** Common resident on the larger lakes. Visits the smaller lakes daily in winter. Quite tame.
3. **Florida Duck.** Rare resident on the larger lakes.
4. **Ward's Heron.** Resident but not common.
5. **American Egret.** Almost extinct resident.
6. **Louisiana Heron.** Very rare resident.
7. **Little Blue Heron.** Common resident by all lakes.
8. **Little Green Heron.** Not very common resident.
9. **Black-crowned Night Heron.** Common resident.
10. **Sandhill Crane.** Very common resident.
11. **Limpkin.** One seen by Lake Harris, January 22.
12. **Florida Gallinule.** Abundant resident in marshes.
13. **American Coot.** Abundant on larger lakes in winter.
14. **American Woodcock.** One seen February 22.
15. **Wilson's Snipe.** Common transient visitor from February 10 to April 10. Their "bleating" can be heard almost every night during their season.
16. **Spotted Sandpiper.** Resident but not common.
17. **Hudsonian Curlew.** One seen March 3.
18. **Kildeer.** Common in winter. A few remain in spring to nest.
19. **Florida Bob-white.** Abundant resident. Smaller and darker than the northern variety.
20. **Mourning Dove.** Abundant in winter in flocks of 30 to 50. Shot as game. In spring some remain to breed. Very wild.
21. **Ground Dove.** Abundant resident and quite tame.
22. **Turkey Vulture.** Common and very tame.
23. **Black Vulture.** Equally common and more abundant in towns.
24. **Marsh Hawk.** Not common resident.
25. **Florida Red-shouldered Hawk.** Rare resident.
26. **Bald Eagle.** A rare visitor from the coast.

27. **Pigeon Hawk.** One present from February 14 to 17.
28. **Sparrow Hawk.** Abundant resident and very tame. One roosts under our porch roof and nightly ejects pellets consisting entirely of sand and the indigestible parts of insects.
29. **American Osprey.** Common resident. Fishes on all lakes.
30. **Florida Barred Owl.** Rather common resident
31. **Florida Screech Owl.** Not common resident.
32. **Great Horned Owl.** Rare resident.
33. **Yellow-billed Cuckoo.** One heard April 18.
34. **Kingfisher.** Common winter visitor until February 15.
35. **Southern Hairy Woodpecker.** Rather common resident.
37. **Red-headed Woodpecker.** Common summer resident after March 10. Probably attracted by mulberries.
38. **Red-bellied Woodpecker.** Abundant resident. Tame and noisy.
39. **Yellow-shafted Flicker.** Common resident. Tame.
40. **Chuck-will's-widow.** Common summer resident after March 20.
41. **Whip-poor-will.** One or two heard March 22.
42. **Florida Nighthawk.** Common after April 11.
43. **Chimney Swift.** Transient visitor from April 11 to 15.
44. **Ruby-throated Hummingbird.** Common summer visitor after March 20.
45. **Kingbird.** Abundant summer resident after April 5.
46. **Crested Flycatcher.** Abundant winter visitor. Last seen March 10.
47. **Phoebe.** Abundant winter visitor. Last seen March 10.
48. **Florida Blue Jay.** Very common resident. Notes and habits like those of the Blue Jay of the North.
49. **Florida Jay.** Very rare resident. Common farther South. Very noisy.
50. **Fish Crow.** Not common in winter. Abundant in spring. Breeds. Noisy.
51. **Florida Red-wing.** Common resident about marshes. Abundant in certain localities.
52. **Meadowlark.** Common resident. Smaller and darker colored than Ohio birds.
53. **Florida Grackle.** Abundant resident in certain localities.
54. **Boat-tailed Grackle.** Abundant resident about marshes. Very tame and noisy.
55. **American Goldfinch.** Heard occasionally in January.
56. **Vesper Sparrow.** Common winter visitor until February 20.
57. **Savanna Sparrow.** Rare winter visitor.
58. **Grasshopper Sparrow.** Rather common winter visitor. Still here April 20.
59. **Chipping Sparrow.** Common winter visitor until February 20. Sometimes seen in flocks.

60. **Pine-woods Sparrow.** Rather common resident.
61. **Bachman's Sparrow.** Rare winter visitor until March 2.
62. **Towhee.** Common winter visitor until April 15. Found in metto thickets.
63. **Florida Towhee,** erroneously called White-eyed Towhee. It does not have a white eye. Common resident.
64. **Florida Cardinal.** Abundant resident and very tame. Comes to our windows every day.
65. **Purple Martin.** Common summer resident after February 15. Notes very sweet and jolly.
66. **Tree Swallow.** Common winter visitor until April 10. Large flocks dip into the lake at sunset.
67. **Loggerhead Shrike.** Common resident. Began nest building February 25.
68. **Blue-headed Vireo.** Rare winter visitor. Last seen April 10. Visits garden shrubbery.
69. **Orange-crowned Warbler.** Not common winter visitor. Last seen February 28.
70. **Parula Warbler.** Rather rare winter visitor. Not seen after April 10. Found on long-leaved pine.
71. **Yellow-throated Warbler.** Rare resident.
72. **Pine Warbler.** Rather common resident.
73. **Palm Warbler.** Abundant winter visitor. Appears in large flocks. Last seen April 6.
74. **Yellow Palm Warbler.** Seen occasionally in winter.
75. **Water-Thrush.** One observed March 2.
76. **Florida Yellow-throat.** Common resident in "hummocks." Persistent singer.
77. **Mockingbird.** Abundant resident. Very tame. Songs began February 5. Frequently sings at night.
78. **Catbird.** Rare winter visitor. Not observed after March 5. Feeds on holly berries.
79. **Brown Thrasher.** Rather rare resident.
80. **Carolina Wren.** Rare resident. Heard in cypress swamps.
81. **Short-billed Marsh Wren.** Resident in saw-grass marshes.
82. **House Wren.** Common resident. Heard in the scrub palmetto thickets, also about dwellings.
83. **Florida Nuthatch.** Not common resident.
84. **Tufted Titmouse.** Common resident.
85. **Carolina Chickadee.** Rather rare resident.
86. **Ruby-crowned Kinglet.** Winter visitor. Disappeared about February 10.
87. **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.** Common winter visitor. Sometimes sings a very low, sweet, varied song. Not seen after April 5. Often with Palm Warblers.
88. **Wood Thrush.** One seen March 5.
89. **Hermit Thrush.** One observed March 7.

90. **American Robin.** Not common winter visitor from January 1 to March 8. Sometimes seen in flocks.

91. **Bluebird.** Rare winter visitor from January 15 to February 20.

Addenda. At Melbourne, Florida, on the Indian River, March 10, the following additional species were observed:

1. **Brown Pelican.** Common. Thirty miles below Melbourne these birds breed by the thousand on an island.

2. **Lesser Scaup Duck.** Very abundant.

3. **Ruddy Duck.** Not common.

At St. Augustine, March 17, the following were added to the list:

1. **Herring Gull.** Common.

2. **Bonaparte's Gull.** Common.

Fruitland Park, Florida.

BREWSTER WARBLER (*Helminthophila leucobronchialis*) IN OHIO.

LYNDS JONES.

On May 23rd, 1902, an individual of this puzzling form was seen and closely studied at Oberlin, but was not secured. Its song was half Blue-wing and half Golden-wing. The back could not be seen satisfactorily, but the underparts were white tinted with black at the throat, the breast strongly tinted with yellow, and the wing-bands clear yellow. The black line on the side of the head was not wider than in typical Blue-wing.

During the present season at least four individuals have been seen and closely studied, two of which have been preserved. The songs range from almost typical Blue-wing to about three-quarters Golden-wing, apparently without any reference to the color phase of the individual. These individuals show no trace of black on the throat and very little